PRICE THREE CENTS.

COAL MEN IN CONFERENCE. DISCUSSING THE UNIFORMITY PLAN IN

PITTSBURG.

COLONEL W. P. REND PRESENTS A MINORITY RE PORT AND BOLTS AFTER DENGUNCING THE

TOWARD SETTLING THE STRIKE

Pittsburg, July 27.-Eighty-nine coal com panies, with mines located in the Pittsburg disformity meeting here to-day. The operators who ship by river and those owning mines in the Westmoreland field were not present. The river operators held a meeting at the Coal Exchange this afternoon and decided to take no part in the uniformity movement. No attention was paid to the call by the Westmoreland people. Little was accomplished at the two sessions tonew clauses inserted was reported on by a committee, and the meeting to-morrow will take up the agreement by clauses for discussion. Where changes in the condition since 1896 warrant different provisions, committees will be appointed to draw up clauses that will cover the points at

The only sensational incident of to-day's sessions occurred when Colonel W. P. Rend presented a minority report on the uniformity agreement, denouncing the procedure of the meeting in severe terms and bolting the confer-

Alexander Dempster was chosen for chairman and General John Little for vice-president. General Little made a short address, saying that the arbitrators were here as citizens, and had no personal interest in the coal business. hoped by conciliation and mediation to bring about a settlement between the contending fac-"State lines," he said, "have nothing to do with the question. You have the power here to settle this controversy. As Pittsburg goes, so will go the other States." After electing Marshall H. Reno secretary of the meeting, a committee was appointed to take up the proposed uniformity agreement, revise it to suit the changed conditions since its first formulation, and report to the conference at 3 o'clock. The committee consisted of W. H. De Armitt, George W. Schluederberg, Thomas E. Young, W. P. Rend, D. P. Black, U. A. Andrews, James Armstrong and B. M. Osborne.

At 4 o'clock the committee asked for another hour, and the meeting took a second recess until 5 o'clock, when the committee reported the old uniformity agreement with the new clause and preamble prepared by the visiting arbitrators. The report was read, and Captain Stritler moved that it be received and the committee dis-

Colonel Rend demanded recognition for the reading of a minority report. He prefaced the report with a few remarks on what he termed the "bunco" intention of the meeting. He said he had been misled by General Little as to the purpose of the meeting. He understood that it had been called with a view of hastening a settlement of the strike, and was assured of a conference with the General on Monday night. When he got to the meeting he learned that the strike was not to be taken into consideration or discussed in connection with uniformity.

discussed in connection with uniformity.

The resolutions recite the earnest desire of the coal operators of Western Pennsylvania to devise honorable methods to bring the strike to an end, deplore the poverty and misery of the vast army of miners and their families, and assert that the public has been misled by crafty and false statements as to the causes for the present and rast turmoil.

After the resolutions had been read the chairman asked to have some portions eliminated, but

after the resolutions had oeen read the chair-man asked to have some portions eliminated, but Colonel Rend refused emphatically to allow a single word to be dropped, and after a short con-tention withdrew from the conference. The meeting then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-mor-

To-night General Little and others called on Colonel Rend at his hotel, and asked him to re-consider his action and enter the conference again to insure the success of the meeting. He replied that he would cordially indorse and co-operate in any plan the conference agreed upon if 50 per cent of the district operators would give their consent. He believes it impossible to secure 97 per cent for uniformity, as Mr. De Armitt demands, and is willing to do as 50 per cent of the operators wish.

secure 97 per cent for uniformity, as Mr. De Armitt demands, and is willing to do as 50 per cent of the operators wish.

The new preamble to the old uniformity agreement relates the existing condition of affairs in the Pittsburg district and the lack of profit in the coal trade. It says that uniformity if properly and promptly availed of will settle these differences to a large extent and correct the abuses to a degree not hitherto attainable.

To-night General Little and Judge Owens are in secret conference at the Duquesne Club with Secretary William Warner and Cameron Miller, an organizer of the miners. Nothing definite can be learned as to the subject under discussion, but it is believed it has reference to having the miners represented at the conference to-morrow. There seems to be considerable dissatisfaction with Mr. De Armitt's announcement today that the conference has no connection with the strike, and is merely for the purpose of establishing uniformity. Many of the operators think with Colonel Rend that the meeting should devise some means to settle the strike as well as to provide for uniformity.

Reports to the miners' officials from throughout the district show everything quiet. All plans are being held in abeyance pending the action of the conference.

LABOR LEADERS MEET IN WHEELING. CONSIDERING MEASURES TO AID THE STRIKING MINERS

Wheeling, W. Va., July 27 (Special).-This morn ing it looked as though the gathering of labor leaders in response to President M. D. Ratchford's appeal for help for the striking miners would be a failure, but before noon the leaders began to arrive, and when President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor called the meeting to order in Trades Assembly Hall there were twenty-four present, representing a strong array of organiza-

Mr. Gompers stated the cause of the meeting briefly, and he was made chairman. The meeting was behind closed doors, but when adjournment for supper was taken it was learned that the ma forty were apparently in favor of the different National organizations making assessments and giving the miners all the financial aid they may need to carry on the fight. The idea of a National strike, to include all organized labor, did not seem to find favor. Debs was overheard to say as they left the hall that the organized labor of this country could raise \$1.00,000 in a week, and it would do more for the cause than the suspension of labor by every man in the country could do.

BHOT HIMSELF AS OFFICER APPROACHED.

A DESPONDENT FRENCHMAN COMMITS SUICIDE

AFTER THREATENING HIS WIFE. Jean Malausanne, thirty-five years old, a Frenchman, shot himself last night at No. 226 West Twenty-seventh-st., and died instantly. With his wife and one child, he came to this country a short time ago and opened a small laundry at the number given. The family lived in the rear, in three small Business was bad, and the man became discouraged. To make affairs worse, he took to drinking, and for some time he had been on a spree. While in this condition he repeatedly threatened

bis wife, and she had requested the police on several occasions to place him under arrest. Last night he came home and was insanely drunk. He began to abuse his wife, and finally drew a revolver and declared he would kill her. She picked up her baby and ran screaming into the street. Policeman Fitzgibbons heard Mrs. Malausanne's cries, and he hurried to her assistance. They were both in the laundry on their way back to the living rooms, when they heard a shot and a heavy fail. They found the husband lying full length on the floor of the room used for a dinfull length on the floor of the room used for a dinfusion. A small bullet-hole in the right temple, from which a stream of blood was ouzing, plainly from which a stream of blood was ouzing, plainly floor which a stream of blood was ouzing, plainly floor which a stream of blood was ouzing, plainly floor which a stream of blood was ouzing, plainly floor which a stream of blood was ouzing, plainly floor which a stream of blood was ouzing, plainly floor which a stream of blood was ouzing, plainly floor which was notified, and an hour later he had viewed the body and given permission to prepare it for burial.

BARRED TO ALL BUT DR. HOEBER. FIRE'S HAVOC IN YONKERS. URGING STRONG'S CLAIMS.

THE FAMILY OF A SUICIDE FOLLOWS THE CORONER'S INSTRUCTIONS TOO LITERALLY.

Jacob Loeb, fifty-eight years old, who conducted a large bakery at No. 432 East Seventy-fifth-st., committed suicide by shooting yesterday at his home, No. 219 East Forty-eighth-st. No cause is known for the suicide beside the fact that Loeb had recently complained of business being bad. One of the grown sons of the dead man jumped into a buggy as soon as he heard of his father's death and drove rapidly to the home of Coroner

Hoeber, who was a personal friend of Loeb. looking at the body, the members of the family say, the Coroner advised that they say nothing of the death to any one who should call at the house, as he would make all necessary arrangements. Coroner Hoeber at once telephoned to the Coroner's Office and directed his physician, Dr. Weston, to examine the body so as to grant the necessary burial permit. In the mean time nothing was said to the police of the suicide.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, after two newspaper men had gone to the house for particulars and admission had been refused, they went to the East Fifty-first-st. station. That was the first in timation the police had that there was a suicide in the precinct. Patrolman O'Neill was sent to the house to make an investigation. He was met by a young man, who refused to tell anything or to let "Coroner Hoeber told us to keep it quiet," said the man, according to th

The patrolman went back to the station and reported matters. Then Captain Stainkamp put on his uniform and walked around to the house. But

his uniform and walked around to the house. But he couldn't get in. He was met at the door by a woman, who said: "Go and see Coroner Hoeber. He told us not to let any one in."
"But I'm the captain of this precinct," said Stainkamp.
"I can't help who you are," the woman answered. "Coroner Hoeber knows about it; that's enough." At 5 o'clock Dr. Weston reached the house. But he met the same reception that the others had before him. He tried hard to explain who he was and how he went on official business, but it was of no use. He was told that Coroner Hoeber had said that no one was to enter the house, and his orders were to be carried out to the letter.

Dr. Weston was indignant and went to the East Fifty-first-st, station, soon returning to the house with two policemen in uniform. But the door was fast locked, and nothing would induce those within to open. So the Coroner's physician went away, and late last night no certificate of burial had been to open. So the Coroner's physician went away and late last night no certificate of burial had bee

ALABAMA'S IRON INDUSTRY REVIVING.

IDLE FURNACES STARTING UP SINCE THE PAS-SAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL.

Birmingham, Alu., July 27 (Special).-A marked revival in the iron industry in Alabama appears t have set in since the passage of the Tariff bill. The market is stiffer than at any time within six months, and the demand is growing heavier daily. esecially for export trade for Europe. To meet this idle furnaces are being blown in. and Steel Company started up one of its idl plants yesterday, and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company put in one of theirs to-day. Two other idle furnaces will resume in a few days, as will also several rolling mills. The coal trade is heavier than it has been at any previous time since

EXCITED BY A JUDGE'S CHARGE.

A TRIPLE LYNCHING POSSIBLE IN DECATUR, ALA Birmingham, Ala., July 27 (Special) -A remarkable charge to a jury was made at Decatur, Ala., this morning by Judge James J. Banks, who is presiding at a special term of court to try Louis Walter Neville and Rosa Binford, charged with assaulting Miss Neilie Lawton, sixteen-year-old white girl of Decatur. The trio narrowly escaped lynching just after the crime, being saved only by the intervention of the mili-tary and a secret journey to Birmingham, where they were held for safe keeping until last night, when they were taken to Decatur. Indictments were found this morning and the trial was set fo Thursday. The courtroom was full of negroes. In his charge to the Grand Jury Judge Banks told them to find an indictment if there was the slightest evidence to warrant it.

then turned to the audience and denounced law. To the negroes he said: "You mob law. people go home and behave yourselves. If you are needed to protect the prisoners you will be trouble for you and them too. If you cause a trouble by unlawful assemblage you will be a rested and punished. Go to your homes and stathere. This is a white man's country, and your place."

This remarkable utterance caused the negro avoid collecting in the town to-day. The town is in a fever, and if the negroes are not convicted and sentenced to be hanged, they will probably be lynched. Conviction and speedy execution are, however, almost certain, the evidence being strong.

EXCISE AGENTS EXAMINATIONS.

THE MAN WHO HAD MOST "MERIT" FELL FAR SHORT IN "FITNESS."

Albany, July 27 .- The Examining Board of the State Excise Department has completed its ratings of the candidates for the place of special excise agent in the New-York City district who recently tried the competitive examination for fliness. John A. Wilbur, of No. 334 East One-hundred-andeighteenth-st., received a rating of 48.3 per cent, which, combined with his merit rating of 42.75 per cert, places him at the head of the eligible list. The next two on the eligible list are Charles P. Sanford, of No. 105 West Eighty-fourth-st., and Ferdinand Dryer, of No. 38 Second-ave. Of the eighteen candidates who tried the examination, only eight received 35 per cent or more, which is the minimum a candidate can receive on either the merit or fitness examination and be eligible for appointment ness examination and be eligible for appointment. There are three vacancles among the special agents allotted to the New-York City district. Ira G. Dorin, of No. 247 West Thirteenth-st., who stood highest on the merit examination given by the Civil Service Commission, with a rating of 46 per cent, received a fitness rating of 32.75 per cent.

In criticising the Civil Service examinations Mr. Lyman has said that they were too hard on nervous women. The Civil Service people say that Mr. Lyman introduced a system that would make any woman nervous. He had a young physician present to make ghysicial examinations, who went about feeling the pulses of the candidates and otherwise frightening them.

AN ARREST IN THE NICHOLS CASE.

THE DETECTIVES AFTER A BROTHER IN LAW OF THE PRISONER.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 27.—The Bridgeport de-tectives who are at work on the case involving the murder at Daniels Farms last week of Marcus G. Nichols, to-day made an arrest in the town of Huntington, a small place about five miles to the northeast of Trumbull. They took into custody John Weeks, not as a principal in the crime, but as one possessing, possibly, valuable information. The arrest was made this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Wilbur Bassett, the mother of Weeks, during an investigation set on foot to locate Charles Bonai, against whom some suspicion has risen. Yesterday afternoon the officers learned some thing of the doings of Bonai and decided to arrest him if possible. The police refused to divulge est important part of the evidence, but admit that they have reason to want Bonal, who, they say, has travelled under several allases, among which are the names of Mason and

Bonai is about twenty-five years old, and makes his headquarters at times in Huntington. Six weeks ago he married Maggle Weeks, the daughter of Mrs. Bassett by her first husband. He lived with his wife at the home of his mother-in-law. An investigation by the police into the character of Bonal showed that he had apparently no steady occupation. He would leave Huntington at in-tervals and on his return would be "flush" with

tervals and on his return would be "flush" with money.

After tracing his recent soings and comings, as far as possible, the detectives learned that on Saturday last he visited the distillery and cider mill of John Beardsley, near the Trumbull town line. He made some purchases and in offering payment displayed quite a sum of money. It is added that he made the payment in gold. He has not been in his usual haunts since.

To-day Detective Arnold went with others to the Bassett house and tried to find Bonai. They were informed that he was in New-York. The detective questioned Weeks rather sharply, and his answers caused the officer to feel warranted in answers caused the officer to feel warranted in placing the man under arrest. Late this afternoon Weeks was brought to Bridgeport and locked up.

noon Weeks was locked up.

Sick Headache cured by that pleasant tasting sick Headache cured by the pleasant tasting remedy Tarrant's Saltzer Aperient, 50c & \$1.—Advt.

A BIG BLAZE THAT MAY HAVE CAUSED A HALF-MILLION LOSS.

THE SMITH CARPET WORKS THREATENED-TWO FACTORY BUILDINGS DESTROYED-HUR-

RIED ESCAPE OF OPERATIVES.

A big fire, which for a time it was feared might be accompanied by considerable loss of life, broke out at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the blowing-room of the hat factory of William Reed & Co., on the lower floor of the Shethar Building, in Elm-st., Yonkers. Two large gas meters exploded immediately after the flames first burst forth. The escaping gas from the meters fed the flames. Within a few minutes the fire was breaking through the windows of the first and second stories.

factory almost as soon as the are broke out. The big whistle of the factory was opened and the long steady blow told the operatives of Reed & Co. and other firms in the building what the trouble was. There were about six hundred men and girls in the building at the time. The second story of the building was occupied by the finishing-room of the factory. On the third floor was the Yonkers silk factory, of which George B. Skinner is the agent. The fourth floor was used for storage, and on the fifth floor was the silk factory of Bass Brothers. The building extended along Elm-st, about three hundred feet.

The alarm was given by the engineer of the

The stairways and elevator shaft acted as suction ways for the flames, and through these the fire quickly communicated to the upper floors. As soon as the alarm was sounded on the whistle the operatives on every floor made a rush for the stairways, but the smoke which rushed up these caused them to turn back and dash for the fire-escapes.

A HARD TIME GETTING OUT.

The escape of the employes was retarded by the fact that the fire-escapes were not provided with ladders reaching from the second floor to the ground. The lad-ter used for this purpose had been fastened alongside the escape, so that it could be lifted to its place. When the alarm was given and it was found necessary to take to the fire-escapes the word was passed to let the girls go first. The result was that the ladders and landing were crowded with girls from the fifth to the second floors before a man attempted to leave the building.

When the girls reached the landing at the second floor they found there was no means of going further except by jumping. This caused great excitement, and some of the girls became hysterical. At this juncture a man employed in Pass Brothers' works went out upon the escapes and, swinging himself around to the outside of the ladders, went down the three stories hand over hand. He reached the last landing, and there unfastened the ladder, which reached the ground, and, by a superb exhibition of strength. ground, and, by a supero expension hand while he hung suspended by the other. The girls descended amid smoke and sparks. One girl who worked for Pass Brothers was a cripple, and could not make her way down the escape. She could not make her way down the escape. vas taken by two men and carried down in

The fire soon ate through the floors which The fire soon ate through the floors which were weighted down by heavy machinery, and the stock collapsed. This left nothing but the shell of the building, as the roof soon followed the floors. The west wall of the building was the first to collapse, and fell into the Nepperhan River. The collapse of this wall came near being a fatal one. Two fire companies were working on the far side of the river, and had their streams directed on the building. The wall fell with little warning and the firemen had to abandon their hose and run for their lives.

don their hose and run for their lives.

The heat from the fire was so intense that the firemen were driven back time and again. There was a high cast wind blowing, and this carried flames from the building in which they start-to the one occupied by Rowland Brothers as at factory. Despite hard resistance made by firemen, the flames obtained a foothold in this building and it was destroyed

THE SMITH WORKS THREATENED. Just across the street from the building in high the fire started are the works of Alexurers. For some time it looked as though these would go. Two thousand persons were at work in the carpet factories when the fire broke out. all the departments in the carpet works were immediately ordered shut down and the employees dismissed and directed to leave the works. Those who had been drilled in the fire service of the factory remained to help save the buildings or to save stock if the first task proved an impossibility. Fortunately before the fire in the Shethar building reached its hot-test point there was a change in the direction of the wind, and this carried the flames away from the Smith works. This change also doubtless saved a large portion of the city from be-ing destroyed, for had the Smith works gone the fire would have spread beyond control of

ing destroyed, for had the Smith works gone the fire would have spread beyond control of the firemen.

Four boilers in the cellar of the big hat factory exploded, and hurled burning embers and bricks in all directions, endangering the lives of the firemen. It took three hours of the hardest kind of work to get the fire under control, and even then the flames were burning fiercely. After five hours' work it was considered safe to withdraw a portion of the fire companies, but others had to remain on the scene all night.

The losses are heavy. There are various estimates. The lowest is \$400,000, and others run up as high as \$550,000. Reed & Co. place their loss roughly at \$60,000. Rowland Brothers, Pass Brothers and the Yonkers Silk Company are set down for \$50,000 each. The loss on the two buildings destroyed is estimated at \$240,000. All families living within two blocks of the leeward side of the fire removed their belongings out of what appeared to be the probable range of the fire, if it spread. The buildings were all kept soaked with water, and the firemen and residents kept constant watch for the hundreds of small fires which were continually breaking out dreds of small fires which were continually breaking out.

The fire brigade of the carpet works had a

dozen streams of water on the portions of the works nearest Elm-st. The same conditions ex-isted at the Otis Elevator Works. This was al-most half a milf away, but time and again it was threatened with destruction. The fire will throw about eight hundred people

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS MEET TO-DAY.

A DECLARATION FOR FREE SILVER.

conference this evening with his lieutenants from to do everything possible to prevent a "straddle" on the money question or a declaration for silver in the Democratic State Convention, which meets in this city to-morrow. The twenty-one Baltimore delegates chosen by the three district conventions to-day are all friends of Gorman and opposed to to-day are all friends of Gorman and opposed to any mention of the money question in the resolutions. The Howard County convention at Ellicott City to-day made no reference to the money questien. Howard County is Gorman's home, and the action of its convention is supposed to furnish the keynote, so far as silver is concerned, for the State Convention. Delegates from some of the eastern and southern counties want the convention to declare for free silver, and they argue that their districts, generally regarded as Democratic strong-holds, cannot be carried next fail except on a silver declaration. Gorman and the other managers, however, are trying to persuade them not to bring up the question in the convention. The two candidates for State Controller are George A. Deakyne, of Caroline County, and John R. Pattison, of Dorchester County, with the chances slightly in favor of the nomination of the former.

DAMAGE BY STORM IN STEUBEN COUNTY.

County, last evening a cloudburst above the village caused the place to be flooded, and damage to the amount of \$10.00 was done. Bridges and buildings in large numbers were swept away, and several persons had narrow escapes from drowning. Hornellsville, N. Y., July 27.—During a severe

storm here last night the Park Methodist Episcopal Church was struck by lightning, but the damage was slight. A washout on the Allegany division of the Eric Railroad near here detained trains twelve hours. Large fields of grain were destroyed.

GENERAL COLLIS AT WORK ON THE RE-PUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

HE GIVES A DINNER AT THE CLAREMONT AND PRESSES THE MAYOR AS THE CANDIDATE FOR THE CHIEF MAGISTRACY OF

The first recognized effort of the campaign to bring the regular Republican organization of New-York City into line for the nomination of William L. Strong for Mayor of the Greater New-York, was made last evening at a dinner given by General C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works. The General last night invited friends to join him at the Claremont, in Riverside Park. Those present numbered well-known politicians, who recognize Senator Platt as the head and front of the Republican organization.

The dinner began at about 8 p. m. Covers

were laid for fourteen persons. Besides General Collis, the host, who presided, there were Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, Collector George R. Bidwell, Frederick S. Gibbs, National Republican Committeeman, and leader of the IXth Assembly District Republican Association; Silas C. Croft, Commissioner of Charitles under Mayor Strong, and Mr. Platt's selection for Surveyor of the Port, to succeed Mr. Maguire; Postmaster Van Cott, John Reisenweber, treorge Hilliard, State Deputy Commissioner of Excise; M. H. Healey, Republican leader of the Ist Assembly District; District-Attorney William M. K. Olcott, Captain John S. Graham, Superintendent of the Bureau of Reand Supplies in the Department of Public Works, and Republican leader of General Collis's district, the XXIXth; Assemblyman George C. Austin, member for the XXIst District, and chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities; Commissioner Thomas L. Hamilton, of the Board of Electrical Control, by Mayor Strong's appointment, and an active member of the district organization in which Mr. Gibbs and City Magistrate Clarence W. Meade have the control, and William Henkel, Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances, of the Public Works Department, Republican leader of the XVIIIth Assembly District, and said to be slated for United States Marshal of the southern district of New-York by the organization.

The majority of the men whom General Collis invited, although attached to Mr. Platt's machine, some of them quite recently admitted, can be depended upon to support Mayor Strong for the Greater New-York Mayor.

General Collis, after the dinner had been eaten and the cigars were lighted, made a speech, in which he spoke of noted reform triumphs of Mayor Strong's administration. He took care to include the excellent work performed since Mayor Strong's inauguration, not only by his own Department of Public Works, but by the departments of Street Cleaning and Health, that of Taxes and Assessments and Docks, the Law Department, the departments of Charities and Correction, Jurors and Accounts, and even by such marvellously conducted departments as the Department of Buildings. General Collis showed what immense strides in reform had been made in the last three years in street lighting and paving, street cleaning, dock building, in the collection and distribution of the water supply, and, in fact, in every department of the city government. The speaker tock the ground that Mayor Strong was the logical candidate of the anti-Tammany party of New-York in the Greater New-York struggle for

Mayor.
Whatever might be said in favor of Seth
Whatever might believed that Mr. Strong, Whatever might be said in favor of sets.

Low, General Collis believed that Mr. Strong, as the head of the first truly reform government of New-York, must prove the candidate of all Republicans and anti-Tammany voters who believed that the reforms of the last three years should be continued, and who desired that no step backward be taken.

who believed that the reforms of the last three years should be continued, and who desired that no step backward be taken.

General Collis is now in perfect accord with the regular organization of New-York. When the Republican constitution was amended recently so that officeholders might take seats in the County Committee. cently so that officeholders might take seats in the County Committee and resume an active part in the organization, General Collis at the very first meeting appeared with the necessary credentials and took his old place in the committee. While many of his associates in the city government had declared their purpose to make common cause with the Citizens Union, Mr. Collis held aloof from the movement and test the call possible organization that the caninsisted on all possible occasions that the can-didate who had shown his faith in reform by his works was Mayor Strong, and that he was

the man for the anti-Tammany legions to unite upon, as they did in 1894. Speeches were made also by District-Attor-ney Olcott, President Quigg and other guests of General Collis. No discordant notes, it was said, were sounded.

THIS CLUB FAVORS STRONG. The Robert J. Wright Republican Club, at No. 2,209 Second-ave., has adopted resolutions recom-mending the nomination of Mayor Strong for menoing the nonlinear New-York. It was also resolved that, should Mayor Strong positively decline, the club would heartly indorse Seth Low, and urge on all friends of good government to help his nomina-

THE INDIANA TO BE DOCKED AT HALIFAY.

NO DOCK IN THIS COUNTRY WHERE THE BIG BATTLE-SHIP CAN BE HANDLED WITH

Washington, July 27 .- Secretary Long has decided to send the big battle-ship Indiana to Halifax to be docked and cleaned. It is necessary to do this in order to prevent injury to the hull of the ship from corrosion. The Department would have much preferred to send the Indiana to Port Royal, S. C. this purpose, but the opinion of the best navigators In the Navy Department was that 4t would be decidedly unsafe in the present unsatisfactory condition of the approaches to the dock there. While naval officers naturally deplore the necessity for thus sending the ship to a foreign dock, they say the practice is neither new nor uncommon. Constructor Bowles, of the New-York Navy Yard, has just returned to New-York after a consultation with the officials here as to the docking of the Indiana. It is the intention of Secretary, Long to send him to Halifax in advance of the salling of the indiana to make all the arrangements necessary for the docking of the ship. She will not be fitted with hilge keels at Halifax. This work must wait until the repairs are complete at the New-York dock, which, it is estimated, will consume a year. In the Navy Department was that 4t would be de-

RIDDLED THE PESTHOUSE WITH BULLETS.

PEOPLE NEAR BIRMINGHAM, ALA., BADLY

FRIGHTENED BY A SMALLPON EPIDEMIC. infection has broken out in Birmingham, the disease coming here from Memphis. There are thirty cases, but all have been removed to a pesthouse. The people are badly frightened and are being vacci-nated by the thousands. Negroes comprise ninenated by the thousands. Negroes comprise nine-tenths of the patients. The disease has also ap-peared at Bessemer, Carbon Hill and other nearby places. The Bessemer people built a pesthouse threa miles from town, and on Saturday a negro with the disease went to that place. Last night a mob came to the pesthouse and riddled it with bullets. The guards, nurses and patient fled at the first fire. The mob was composed of farmers living in the neigh-borhood of the pesthouse, who took this measure as the best and quickest means of ridding themselves of its presence.

Kingston, N. Y., July 27 (Special).-The old manorhouse of the New-Paltz patroons, Jean and Abra-ham Hasbrouck, who came from St. Remy, near Arles, in France, to this country in 1675, is to be Arles, in France, to this country in 1875, is to be sold. The last Hasbrouck to inhabit it was Judge A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, ex-president of Ruigers College. The old house and the estate are owned by Mrs. Timpson, of Poughkeepsle, one of Judge Hasbrouck's daughters. The house is precious as a historical relic because of its colonial importance. Washington, Lafayette, George and James Clinton, Heath and other Revolutionary leaders were entertained there, and in later years, during the life of Judge Hasbrouck, General Grant visited there.

CHAUTAUQUA EXCURSION. \$10.00 round trip, by Eric Railroad, August 2d. Tickets cood 30 days.—Advt.

MORE WARSHIPS FOR ENGLAND.

HALF A MILLION POUNDS TO BE USED IN START ING FOUR BIG ARMORED CRUISERS.

London, July 27 .- In the House of Comm mittee of Supply to-day the Right Hon, George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced a supplementary naval estimate of £500,000, which, he said, was made necessary by rapid additions to foreign navies. It is proposed to utilize the amount mentioned in the immediate beginning of the construction of four additional fast armored cruisers of 11,850 tons each, capable of the double duty of taking part in action with battle-ships and protecting the lines of communication.

In addition, 60,000 will be spent for new torpedoboat destroyers. The completion of the ships now in course of construction will be accelerated, so as to leave the coming year free for the new designs.

WHEN WILL ANDREE BE HEARD FROM?

IF NOT IN SIX WEEKS, IT MAY NOT BE THIS YEAR.

Gothenburg, Sweden, July 27.-Lieutenant Sven-denborg, son-la law of Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, the Arctic explorer, reports from Ascension that if nothing is heard from Herr Andree in six weeks not likely that anything will be heard from him

Rotterdam, July 27 .- A letter from Captain Lehman, of the Dutch steamer Dordrecht, appears in one of the papers of this city to the effect that he saw a curious object floating in the White Sea on July 17, which was neither a ship nor a dead whale but resembled a baloon. Captain Lehman suggests tha it may have been Andrée's balloon which he

PRESIDENT ANDREWS'S DISMISSAL.

"THE LONDON CHRONICLE" THINKS IT IS OMI-NOUS.

London, July 28,-"The Daily Chronicle" this morning devotes an editorial article to the dismissal of E Benjamin Andrews from the prestof Brown University, which action it regards as the most serious blow the capitalist digarchy has yet struck at social, economic and

intellectual liberty in America. It says: There is no doubt that, like Professor Bemis, who was dismissed from the University of Chicago, President Andrews was dismissed because he warned his countrymen against the growth of great monopolies. It seems certain that a conflict is approaching that will shake the Union as it was shaken by the great slavery question. It looks as though the splendid millionaire endowments of American universities had the unworthy motive of the promotion of the interests of the monopolists. We anticipate a great wave of opinion against the pretensions of the monopolist class as dangerous to freedom. Tals movement will lead to the substitution of public for private control and ownership of the big trusts and monopolies, and the substitution of State for private colleges and universities."

WHERE AMERICA SURPASSES ENGLAND.

CHEAPER AND BETTER ELECTRIC TRACTION MA-CHINERY MADE HERE

London, July 27 .- According to "The Daily Mail," English firms are indignant because the contracts for the traction plant of the London Central Railway, which is to be an underground electric line, amounting in value to hundreds of thousands of

unds, have been given to Americans. The secretary of the company explains that the contracts for carriages, locomotives and machinery were given to American firms on the advice of the electrical experts, who represent that the greater use of electrical traction in the United States has brought its manufacture to a higher degree of per-fection and made it far less expensive than in Eng-

land.

In the House of Commons to-day Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question as to why the East Indian Rallway, owned by the Government, had purchased 7,708 tons of rall from the Maryland Steel Company, of Baltimore, said that the lowest British bid was 66,875 higher than the American.

CANADA MAY HAVE ARCHBISHOPS.

THE TITLE RECOGNIZED BY THE LAMBETH CON-FERENCE

London, July 27 .- At to-day's meeting of the Lambeth Conference a resolution was passed recogn zing the adoption of the title of Archbishop in the Provinces of Canada.

WAS ONCE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF MISSOURI

Guthrie, Okla., July 27.-General J. C. Jamison attempted to commit suicide to-day by swallowing one hundred grains of chloral. After several hours' had been drinking for several days. General Jamison, who is seventy years old, was despondent over son, who is seventy years old, was despondent over inancial matters. He was formerly Adjutant-Gen-eral of the Oklahoma National Guard, and was Ad-jutant-General of Missouri under Governor Marma-duke. He distinguished himself by his services in the Confederate Army, and was a captain under Walker, the fillbuster, in the war in Nicaragua.

NEW-YORK GIRL DROWNED.

MISS GENEVIEVE M. DALY CARRIED OUT BY THE

UNDERTOW AT YORK HARBOR, ME. York Harbor, Me., July 27.—Miss Genevieve M. Daly, of New-York, was carried out by the undertow and drowned while bathing here this morning. were rescued with difficulty by J. A. Peterson, of Cambridgeport. The body of Miss Daly was quickly recovered, but restoratives were applied in vain. Cecil Daly, a brother of the unfortunate girl, tried to save her, but he himself was pulled into a boat exhausted.

THE PRESIDENT DESIROUS OF REST.

HE WILL ATTEND TO AS LITTLE BUSINESS AS

Washington, July 27 .- The President and his party will leave here to-morrow for their vacation on the shores of Lake Champlain. The President desires to obtain, so far as possible, a complete rest from to obtain, so far as possible, a complete rest from official duties, and for this reason it is probable that few appointments will be made until he returns. It is said at the White House that all papers sent to the President at his summer home will be mailed to Washington without being opened. He will look over no papers while he is away, and whatever appointments are made will be announced here. Benjamin F. Montgomery, one of the executive clerks, will have charge of affairs at the White House in Mr. McKinley's absence.

MARRIED IN A HOUSE OF MOURNING.

Putnam, Conn., July 27.-The funeral of Mrs. D. K. Olney, who died at her home here on Sunday, was held at 9:30 this morning. Previous to the funeral, at 8:30, Miss Clara Belle Olney, the only daughter of Mrs. Oiney, was married to Burt L. York, jr., a student at the Yale Theological Semi-Nors. Jr., a student at the lane Incological Seminary. The ceremony was performed in the room in which the bride's dead mother was lying. Only the members of the families of Mr. York and the near relatives of Miss Oiney were present. The marriage at this time was in accordance with the expressed wishes of Mrs. Oiney. The Rev. F. D. Sargeut, pastor of the Congregational Church, performed the ceremony.

A NAVAL RESERVE MAN ILL.

HE HAD TO BE TAKEN BACK TO BROOKLYN AND

Robert J. Niddrie, a boatswain's mate of the 2d Nava: Battalion, which is now on its first summer cruise on the shores of Long Island, was taken back to Brooklyn yesterday morning, suffering from appendicitis. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where an operation was performed. It was reported last evening that the operation was suc-cessful and that the patient has good chances of

recovery.

It seems that Niddrie had charge of the gig that was sent out to rescue the boats which began to drift in the gale on Sunday night. He was thoroughly soaked through. There were no fires to dry his clothes, and in the morning Niddrie was taken ii. Surgeon McEvitt tried to make it as comfortable as possible for him aboard the yacht Tabitha, but he grew worse, and the surgeon decided to send him back to Prooklyn yesterday morning. This is the only serious filness reported on the cruise.

CURRENCY REFORM NEXT.

A SIGNIFICANT ADDRESS BY SECRETARY

GAGE.

THE TARIFF BILL HAVING BEEN PASSED, HE SAYS THE ADMINISTRATION IS BENT ON SE-CURING A BETTER MONETARY SYSTEM.

Boston, July 27 .- A dinner notable for the character and standing of those who attended it was given for Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, at the Tulleries, in Commonwealthave., this afternoon. The business men of Boston were sponsors for the occasion, and their object was to hear Mr. Gage on the financial question. Money was talked almost exclusively. A number of Gold Democrats were present. Mr. Gage's reception was enthusiastic, and his address was attentively followed.

Secretary Gage held a reception before the banquet. When the dinner had been eaten Congressman William C. Lovering, of Massachusetts, who presided, briefly stated why Boston business men felt so keen an interest in National financial affairs.

SECRETARY GAGE'S SPEECH.

T. Jefferson Coolidge gave the welcome to Secretary Gage with a tribute to the latter's position in financial circles. Secretary Gage, being thus introduced, said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: My powers of expression are quite inadequate to a proper acknowledgment of the courtesies extended to me by you and by your people. In the simplest manner I must say I thank you and assure you that the distinction accorded me is most highly appreciated. In fact, it is a distinction in itself to be in Boston at all, even without the embellishment of your cordial It is especially so to a man from the West, where we have not yet become the inheritors of a past rich in historical treasures, commemorative of heroic achievements for liberty. To every American youth, wherever born, if educated even in the rudest of our common schools, Boston becomes the shrine of patriotic devotion. My own earliest impressions were associated with the celebrated tea party and the Battle of Bunker Hill, and my heart still beats in quicker rhythm as I think or read of the inspiring story of the early struggle here. When remember, however, that a certain general bearing my family name was on the English side, that he made himself especially obnoxious to Boston people and pestered the boys for coasting down Beacon Hill (If that was indeed the hill), I wonder if I have any just lot or part in all your glorious

memories, or even any claim upon your hospitality. But we cannot live on the history of the past. The present is making its own history, less bloody perhaps, not so full of dramatic equally influential, it may be, upon future destinies. We have met here in a period fraught with its own Opposing forces met in November last and contended bitterly over the most vital of conomic questions. While the issue was pending the profitable arts of industry came to nearly a standstill. Trade and commerce declined to the narrowest limits, and in a breathless suspense those who could comprehend the deep import of the issue waited for its determination. That issue is now de-The ballot, magic exponent of the popular will, has recorded its imperative voice for honest

money and for liberty regulated by law, NET YET TIME TO REST.

It now remains to be seen whether from that decision there is to be any successful appeal. this that gives interest, anxious interest, to the prospective action of mose who, clothed with legisprospective action of "aose who, clothed was power lative and executive functions, have it in their power to make secure the fruits of victory, or who, by failing to comprehend their high responsibility, may let she the advantages so hardly wen.

Upon the possible doubts involved in this question, men of enterprise still hesitate and the columns of industry march slowly with ranks not yet completely filled. Is there room for doubt on so piain a proposition? There ought to be hone. There would be none except for the working of that principle of human nature which coaxes us to case after effort, which induces us to contemplate rather than act—that spirit of inactivity which on more than one occasion kept the armi-so of the Union from annihilating the enemy, and on another occasion so paralyzed the Confederate columns as to turn them back from the easy capture of our Capitol.

Logical as the duty of the Government seems to be, do not yourselves supinely rest upon the conclusion that it will certainly be performed. When it rains the roof is not mended because it rains; when it is fair the roof does not leak and the indolent man forgets its weakness. We have passed through a wearisome storm. The loss and cost of it have been enormous; but to-day the skies are fair, the breeze of prosperity brings comfort and restolative and executive functions, have it in their power

through a wearisome storm. The loss and cost of it have been enormous; but to-duy the skies are fair, the breeze of prosperity brings comfort and restoration. Shall we not be permitted to rest and enjoy it? No. That would be to foolishly wait for, if not to invite, further disaster in the future. The final answer, however, must depend upon the urgency or the indifference of the people.

THE PRESIDENT'S WISHES.

The administrative branch of the Governmen will not sleep nor rest inactive. Its influence has been and will be for prompt and judicious actions.

The evidence of this fact is fresh at hand in the message just now submitted to Congress by the President, from which I quote one or two para-

graphs:

"A bill to provide the necessary revenues for the Government has already passed the House of Representatives and the Senate and awaits Executive action. Another question of very great importance is that of the establishment of our currency and banking system on a better basis, which I commented upon in my inaugural address in the following words:

"Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. The several forms of our paper money offer. In my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the Government and imperil a safe balance in the Treasury.

"Nothing was settled more clearly at the latementioned election than the determination on the part of the people to keep their currency stape in value and equal to that of the most advanced nation of the world.

But the Administration cannot make laws. It can only execute them after they are made. It is then to the legislative body that your thoughful attention is to be given, if you desire financial reform. Your Senators and Representatives will not consciously antagonize your well-considered desires, but they must be informed and constantly reminded of what it is that you demand.

A DIFFICULT QUESTION.

A DIFFICULT QUESTION. And now, what is it that ought to be done to give security and protection to the future? To this there are many answers, and to every answer many objectors. We have indeed a delicate and difficult problem to solve, the difficulty being aggravated by the fact that ignorance, prejudice and passion enter in to complicate and vex the solution. This is one of the penalties which popular government must pay in return for its multifarious

tion. This is one of the penalties which popular government must pay in return for its multifarious and emineat benefits. With these drawbacks we can, nevertheless, with patience, find our way. The recommendation of the President for a commission was admirable in this, that it suggested a way by which a body of well-trained and thoughtful men could be provided to consider at leisure, without distraction from other pressing themes, the important subject of currency and banking reforms. It at the same time opened a forum to which could be admitted every constributive suggested from all classes and conditions of men. And if there is anything dear to an American heart it is the privilege of having his say. Give him his say in court, let his argument be heard, and then if the jury, is against him he resis satisfied. To these incidental moral advantages may be added the reasonable expectation that the commission would have been able to gather in most valuable information, and finally to formulate wise recommendations worthy of early and tavorable consideration by Congress at the regular session lext winter. That the bill, which passed the House with promptness, falled of recognition in the Senate may be a matter of regret, but not one for discouragement. What might have been accomplished through a commission may be achieved without one.

Nor ought we to speak or think unkindly of a hody which has so assiduously toiled in the work of a new body of law concerning a matter so charged with conflicting opinions and opposing interests as is any tariff act. The two questions before the country in the last political campaign were the tariff and currency. One of hem is already settled. Whatever the mrits of demerts of the new measure in its particulas items, it has become the law of the land. The revenues derived from it will, after a possible brief interregnum, be ample for proper Government expenditures; and if the old aphorism is true, that "the revenue of the state is the state." We may say without exaggeration that the S

REPUBLICAN PARTY WORTHY OF TRUST. The responsible party in power having successfully covered this one important issue may be safely trusted to care equally well for the other. On the financial side there is really no pressing need for haste. There is certainly no immediate occasion for anxiety. With ample reserves in the